

The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THY SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. single.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1790.

[12s. per An.] [No. 74.]

THE American Preacher,

(A COLLECTION of SERMONS, from some of the most Eminent Preachers in the UNITED STATES, of different DENOMINATIONS in the CHRISTIAN CHURCH)

IS NOW PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.
THIS work is to be comprised in three octavo volumes, of 400 pages each. The plan has met with such success, that the first volume will be sent to press, on, or before the 1st of January next, and the other follow in immediate succession.

Any persons who have either contributions or subscriptions for the promotion of this work, yet to forward, are respectfully requested to send them in, as heretofore directed.
Elizabeth-Town, Nov. 1, 1790.

[Mr. Kollock, the intended printer, will thank his brethren of the type, in the different States, if they will insert this advertisement in their papers, and interest themselves in procuring subscribers for the above work.]

Those Gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the above valuable work, by becoming subscribers, may have an opportunity, by leaving their names with the Rev. Mr. JAMES MUIR, of this Town, with whom a subscription-paper is lodged.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

TO BE LET.

THAT commodious STORE and DWELLING-HOUSE, situated at the corner directly opposite Mr. Ward's Tavern, lately occupied by Messrs. Delinois & Donnan. The terms will be made easy to the lessee, and possession may be had immediately. Please apply to

ROGERSON & DABNEY,

Who have just received
A Cargo of

Stone Lime

In Hogheads,

Country Linen

In Bolts,

And a Quantity of

Cider & Beef

In Barrels;

All which will be sold low.

They wish to hire for the ensuing year,

A smart, cleanly Negro Woman, who can cook, wash and iron well, and who knows something of sewing. She must be entirely unincumbered with children, and not fond of too much company. For such a one, coming properly recommended for her sobriety and honesty, the most generous wages will be given.

Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1790.

One Hundred and Seventy

Spanish Hides

For Sale, on reasonable Terms, by
HARTSHORNE & DONALDSON.

Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1790.

Prince-George's County, Maryland, Dec. 6, 1790.
THE Parish of QUEEN ANN, in the County aforesaid, being vacant, a CLERGYMAN, truly attached to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on producing sufficient credentials of his abilities and moral character, will meet with good encouragement, on application to the Vestry, who will meet at the said Parish-Church, on the first Monday in every month, from the date hereof, or at any other time, on notice, to receive applications, and contract with any Minister of the above description that may apply and be approved of.
Signed by Order,
3w. SAM. TYLER, Rgr.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

A DIVIDEND of the estate of ROBERT ADAM, deceased, will be made here on the 20th of next month, among the bond-creditors, or those of equal dignity. It is requested that all claims against the estate may be given in to WILLIAM WILSON, on or before the 15th of next month, and that those indebted to it will discharge what they owe, as any accounts that then remain unpaid, will be put in suit.

Wm. HERBERT,
Wm. WILSON,
Wm. HUNTER, jun } Adm'rs.
ROGER WEST,

Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1790.

Blank Manifests for Merchants, Captains of Vessels, &c. to be had at the Printing-Office.

To the LADIES.

THE Editors beg leave most respectfully to represent that the collection of Rags is an object of great importance to them, and to solicit from the Public Spirit of the Ladies what they have in vain endeavoured to obtain from the more common, and less refined, motive of private interest. To accomplish a purpose so laudable in itself, and so beneficial to the Editors, they are persuaded that nothing more is necessary than to prevail on some one Lady to set the example, by the early expedient of opening a Rag Bag in her family. For any quantity of Linen or Cotton Rags, Returns shall be made either in Money, or in any Articles of Stationery at the most reduced prices; and the Lady favouring them with the largest supply will be entitled to a distinguished place in the Temple of PATRIOTISM.

The Subscribers to this Paper are earnestly requested to pay up their respective Arrears.

At a Meeting of the Alexandria Society for the Promotion of useful Knowledge, on Friday the 25th of November, the following Resolution passed unanimously:

That the Treasurer do, without loss of time, inform all those members from whom deposits and fines are due, that it is the wish of the Society to ascertain the exact state of it's funds at the close of the year; to effect which it will be necessary that all those indebted to the Society do pay to the Treasurer, prior to the next meeting, their respective balances. At the same time the Treasurer is desired to inform all those who have not received the Constitution, of that clause in it which limits the term of indulgence, which is, "Any member refusing to settle and pay off his accounts to the Treasurer, once in every four months, if required, shall be deemed no longer a member." In compliance with the above resolution, those members of the Society, who are in arrears, are hereby requested to call and settle with me their respective balances, as aforesaid.
R. MEASE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

A few Pipes of

Teneriffe Wine,

And a considerable Quantity of

Coffee;

ALSO,

A very general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

On reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1790. (t. f.)

JAMES MATTHEWS,
In King-Street, next door to Mr. Fletcher's
Wholesale Store, HAS JUST OPENED

A general Assortment of

Merchandise,

Suitable to the present season, which he will sell by wholesale and retail, uncommonly low for Cash or Country Produce, as he means to quit the dry-goods business, as speedily as possible. He has also for sale RUM by the hhd. HYLON, HYLON-SKIN and SOUCHONG TEAS by the chest, all of which are of the first quality.

He gives CASH for WHEAT.

Alexandria, Dec. 8, 1790. 3w.

GEORGE SWEENEY & CO.

Most respectfully inform the public that they are now opening, at their Store in Prince-Street, lately occupied by Mr. Michael Thorn,

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present season, which they will sell by wholesale or retail at the most reduced prices, for cash, or for Country Produce, as speedily as possible. He has also for sale RUM by the hhd. HYLON, HYLON-SKIN and SOUCHONG TEAS by the chest, all of which are of the first quality.

They have to rent a Brick House adjoining their Store, well calculated for a private family.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790. (t. f.)

Madeira Wine.

A few Quarter Casks of London-particular may be had of

PORTER & INGRAHAM,

Upon very reasonable Terms, if applied for immediately.

Alexandria, Nov. 4, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & COMPANY

Are now opening, at their Warehouse on Prince-Street,

A very large and general Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Just imported from Whitehaven, by the Grove, Capt. Henry Barnes, which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

[For Particulars they refer to printed Hand Bills.]
Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Maryabella, Capt. Grayson,

An Assortment of

GOODS,

In Addition to their Fall Cargo, per the Grove, Capt. Barnes:

Amongst which are,

Pewter,	Port Wine in do.
Blank and other books,	Madder in small casks,
Writing-Paper,	Gunpowder,
Pasteboard,	Shot and Lead,
Gilt Trunks,	Candles,
Saltpetre,	Window-Glass, 7 by 9
Salts,	and 8 by 10,
Nutmegs,	Cordage,
Black Pepper,	Seine-Twine,
Nails of all kinds,	Steel,
Sheathing-Paper,	Spades,
Rock-Alum,	Frying Pans,
Copperas,	Iron Castings,
London Porter in casks	Fine Liverpool Salt,
of 3 dozen each,	Whitehaven Coal.

They have also on hand,

Sherry and Lisbon Wine,

Madeira Wine,

Lisbon Salt, &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1790.

JESSE TAYLOR

HAS JUST IMPORTED

In the Lairs, Capt. Smith, and the Galls, Capt. Crowdhill, from Liverpool, and in the John Capt. Travers, from Bristol.

A general Assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms, for Cash, or Country Produce, or, to punctual men, on short Credit.

Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

JOHN MURRAY and CO.

Have received an Assortment of low-priced

BROADCLOTHS, Coatings, Plains, Duffels, and Hats—At their Store may also be found West-India and New-England Rum; Teneriffe Wines, Brandy, Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Hylon, Green and Bohra Teas, Cotton, Cordage, Red-wood, Log-wood, Nicaragua Wood, Alum, Copperas, Cotton and Wool Cards, Beef, Herrings, &c. &c.

They will sell low, and receive Produce in Payment.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1790. (t. f.)

WILLIAMS & CARY

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Virginia, from London,

A large Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms:

ALSO,

Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Chests and Half-Chests.
Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the House of ANDERSON and JAMIESON, in Alexandria, on the first day of January next, if fair, or on the next fair day thereafter,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, four CHILDREN, a NEGRO MAN, for nine years servitude; two HORSES, a CART and DRAY, two MILCH COWS, together with sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of feather beds, blankets, sheets, table-linen, bedsteads, tables, chairs, &c. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

It is again earnestly requested that all those who are indebted to the partnership will make payment of their respective balances on or before that time; likewise all those who have accounts against said partnership, will please to bring them in, that they may be finally settled.

November 18, 1790.

ALMANACKS,

For 1791, for Sale at this Office.

AGRICULTURAL,

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Through the channel of your paper, the BROADLEY and MERION Society, for promoting Agriculture and Rural Economy, with to convey to the public, a few of the Observations and Experiments on Agriculture which have been presented to them. As every age, especially the present, has produced for many volumes upon this subject, it may be thought vanity in the Society, to imagine that any production of theirs can be of use. Although many valuable books have been written on the practical part of husbandry, from which much useful information may be obtained, yet they are not generally in the hands of farmers; and the soil and climate of Europe, where they are generally published, differ so widely from ours, that in many instances different management is necessary; for it is well known many things succeed there, which turn to no account here. Fair and accurate experiments are therefore wanting, to enable us to decide which are the best modes of culture, and the most profitable course of crops. Sensible of this, the Society mean, from time to time, to offer to the public such observations and experiments as may be laid before them, hoping that other Agricultural Societies will do the same. It would also be extremely useful to promulgate, in a short way, the practice and experiments of Europe; and that, by a comparison of experiments on the same subject, the best mode of culture may be adopted, and this delightful occupation rendered as profitable as it is pleasant.

By Order of the Society,

RICHARD TUNIS,

Lower-Merion, Nov. 25, 1790.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORN-OUT LANDS.

Deep-Trench and frequent Ploughing.

Communicated by Richard Peters, Esq. President of the Society.

WHEN the liberty of pointing defects in our mode of farming, I said to my endeavours to suggest some evils, which I felt prevailed only in neighbourhood. Exceptions are here met with; but the state of agriculture, under similar circumstances, is too much alike every where. In the more unfortunate, as most of the inhab. of exhausted lands seem to be the least industrious and industrious in calling to their assistance system and experiment, although they stand most in need of them. It should seem that, as to them, the old adage of Necessity being the Mother of Invention would not apply. Their spirits, and consequently their exertions, seem to fail them, and to be exhausted in proportion to the degrees of impoverishment attending their soil. Even the industrious few much, and reap little. As long as those who possess it can clear a piece of new land, they apply themselves to the tillage of it, and abandon the greater part of the residue of their farms, to what they deem unconquerable poverty. If you enquire the reasons of their negligence, they will assign any but the true one—"They have not stock enough to make manure—they have not strength enough to work much land, and must therefore work that which yields the most—they have not money to purchase the means of re-invigorating their farms."—The fact is, that their not making the necessary and proper application of their stock and strength, is the cause of the latter misfortune, which includes the rest. If their stock is small, it requires the more attention to produce profit from it; and if their strength is not great enough for two acres, let it be applied effectually to one. They will find their affairs in this case mend as if by magic. Their expenses will be less, and of course their profits greater. Their labour will have a limited, and consequently a practicable object. Savings in wear and tear of implements, of seed, of expense in wages, of expenditures to mechanics, with all the consequences of cultivating a small portion of land well, will immediately follow. They will not fail in the accomplishment of their object; but they will cease to bring themselves in debt by misapplied endeavours to avoid it. They will find too, their one acre, well cultivated, more productive than many in the old routine of mismanagement. The difference between a highly-improved acre, and one even beyond mediocrity, is greater than at first view it would appear to be. In England, the proportion of rent between land producing five quarters, and that bringing three quarters per acre, is often more than two to one. Yet the produce is not double. But after labour and expense, which are the same in both, the excess is the profit; and the tenants at the highest rents clear the most money and get rich, while it frequently happens that the others become bankrupt.

These observations are the most applicable to those, who, like ourselves, have their lots cast in a country exhausted by bad tillage. With good and systematical culture our situation would have

been very different. Under good management our lands would have still continued fertile; and we should not pollute them in their present miserable state. The following Remarks are intended to elucidate and confirm my observations on the first evil I, on a former occasion, pointed out, viz. "Defects in our Mode of Tillage."

One would think that the bare recital of the common mode of preparation for wheat, too generally accomplished here in one year, though in well-informed countries it is not completed in less than three, would sufficiently point out the evil and the remedy.

In general the sod is turned or broken up in the spring, at the most four, but more frequently less than three inches deep. This sod is composed of a small proportion of grass roots. The roots of permanent and noxious weeds (whose fibres have formed a mat, pervading the greater part of the surface, where they run horizontally, and, if tap-rooted, striking as deep as the soil will admit) occupy the rest. The seeds of these weeds, both annual and perennial, have been dropping for years, ready to vegetate with the first stirring of the earth. In this wretched situation it is ploughed most wretchedly, because superficially, and left without harrowing for two or three months. It is then cradled; at the season of sowing harrowed; the seed is then ploughed in, and thus committed to this miserable mass of clods, unbroken in the whole or in part. In this mass are contained undecayed roots of weeds and vegetating blue and other unconquered fibrous grasses, which, unlike tap-rooted grasses, such as clover, are pests, and not assistants, to grain. The seed is then left to take its chance, with this host of enemies to contend with. Added to these, a crop of Indian corn, a great exhauster, is often taken in the season of sowing the grain. This, with its other bad effects, prevents the plough and harrow from having their full operation. This is a true statement of the general practice, which, if we do not amend, will prolong the causes of our complaints that blue grass, garlic, and other weeds, choke and nausate our crops; inasmuch that our produce pays not for our labour and expenses. Can it be supposed that a plant, such as wheat (which will penetrate three feet if the soil will admit of it, and whose horizontal roots have been measured ten feet) will perfect itself in the depth of three or four inches, and in a collection of clods, tussocks of weed-roots, and encrusting mats of blue grass, which will prevent the extension of its roots and fibres? Will any one believe that weeds, such as yellow weed or St. John's wort, white weed or daisies, or blue grass, which require three years with well attended fallow crops to destroy them, can be backened in one season, as not materially to injure the winter grain, if not to choke it in the whole or in part? Let such as conceive this examine the vigour with which weeds grow after the crop is off, and consider how long wheat occupies the ground, and of course what opportunity this crop (contrary to the effect of fallow crops) gives to their increase and growth. Let them also consider, that clods contain, as magazines, untouched nores and loads of grass and weeds ready to vegetate after a little rest; and that they also lock up so many mouths of the earth, which would, in a state of pulverization, receive the nourishment and food of plants, from the dews and airs. Their effect would then, I trust, compel them to subscribe to what should be an agricultural maxim—*A farmer should let nothing grow but his crop.*

Indolence makes large demands upon ingenuity to furnish it with excuses. Some plausible reasons are brought forward to support every bad practice. I have heard it alledged in conversation, and have met with it in a treatise on St. Foin (the most extensive-rooted vegetable of its tribe) that "Plants should not extend their roots too far, or they will spend themselves in root."—As if nature was not too wise to suffer an injurious disproportion in the parts of her productions. Roots are to vegetables (as in that treatise it is observed) what the intestines and stomach are to animals. The more and larger these are, being always proportioned to the body of which they are the parts, the more and greater the supplies of nourishment received and communicated.

The remedies I will recommend for the evils I have enumerated are—*deep-trench and frequent ploughing.*—I have had much experience of the good effects of these on lands as much impoverished as any in this country. I have, therefore, no occasion for authorities to satisfy myself.—But I will quote one instance, among many which might be produced. The celebrated *Chateauvieux*, a philosophic and attentive cultivator, selected a piece of ground from which he had taken the soil three feet deep, leaving only a sterile, whitish clay. By digging and stirring this spot, he brought it, in three years, to bear wheat, without manure, as large and fine as any his garden could produce. This shews that earth, supposed barren, can be made, by stirring, separating its parts, and exposure to the influences of the air, as productive as the original surface. It fully answers the objections to deep and trench ploughing of *turning up barren earth*; for the worst earth may be thus made fertile. *Miller* also affords instances in proof, from the practice of the gardeners about London. They trench their grounds, when they begin to be exhausted, three feet deep, turning the original surface to the bottom.

To perform the operation of *trenching*, which is unnecessary above once in seven years, I have a plough in the common form, but large and strong—the mortoise in the beam long, so as to admit of altering the inclination of the coulter, as you would wish to go deeper or shallower, and the mould-board is constructed so as to cast off more earth than the common plough.—With this plough, drawn by two oxen and two horses, or

four of the former, I begin by running as deep a furrow as possible.—The next operation is made with a light plough and two horses; which pares off the sod two inches deep, with a broad furrow, turning this sod into the trench with all its weeds, roots, and other pests to your soil. These are completely covered by the large plough, somewhat narrower than the small one, and which running in the same furrow, throws over a body of earth, which buries these nuisances; most of which, being placed beyond vegetation, ferment, rot, and become blessings, by adding to the fertility of the soil. The depth from ten to fourteen inches, as your soil will bear.—This, when I can do it, I have finished before winter. The next season I give it a light dressing with lime, dung, or such other manure as I can obtain, and work it well with Indian corn, the most common fallow crop we have. In trenching I am satisfied if I get through three quarters of an acre in a short day, though sometimes I do more. My plough runs, in the years succeeding the trenching, no deeper than is required in good common ploughing, perhaps five or six inches. I frequently sow buckwheat, and plough it in when in full blossom, as a green manure and covering crop. I have raised potatoes, tap-roots and cabbages, in ground thus prepared, as fallow crops, to great advantage. The effects have answered my most sanguine expectations, and I therefore warmly recommend it. Be not uneasy if your profits are not immediate. Time and tillage are required to impregnate this new earth, which has in itself less food for plants, than it will obtain from the air by stirring and exposure. To those who will not confine themselves to a spot within their power to trench, I would recommend (if they will not, as I always prefer, use that much neglected but profitable animal *the Ox*) adding another horse to their plough, and deepening their furrows; making it an object to turn up their fallows in the fall. This will be a step towards good husbandry. If to this they will add one or two extraordinary ploughings, the succeeding season, their crops will amply repay them.

This method I recommend is not without its exceptions, of which the farmer, from small essays, must inform himself. The depth must be regulated by the staple; and there are some soils not proper for wheat, and evidently improper for trenching; though these are few. I know too that some, and particularly clay-farmers, are attached to their clods; because, they say, they keep the ground from consolidating, or, as they call it, *saddening* or *poaching*. But it is best not to sow wheat on such soils, till prepared by good tillage, with some manure, and a good course of cropping, as well fallow as covering, to precede this, which is justly titled the *Golden Grain*. When thus prepared, the fermentation introduced by the manure, and perhaps by the phlogiston, or whatever be the food of plants, will cause a repulsion between the particles, and the very nature of the soil will be changed. Be the cause what it may, (for I pretend to no precise knowledge of these hidden operations of Nature) it is well known that soil thus treated lies light and loose, and therefore to keep it asunder has no occasion for clods; to which even *stones* (as they retain moisture and contain no noxious roots or seeds) are, in many respects, preferable. Nor will this soil be *spewy*, as it is commonly termed, as the roots will take deep hold, and wait not the shelter or gradual nourishment, which those who are advocates for clods hold out as necessary in shallow ploughed grounds. Instances are not wanting where good crops have been obtained, harrowed in at one ploughing, late in the autumn, when the vegetation of the weeds and grass has been choked or ended for the season. This may, with good luck, serve a turn. The crop may get the start of the weeds and grasses; which they revenge by growing with more vigour when it is off. It is on this account bad farming; and should rather be treated as a fortunate exception, than as a rule. I do not here allude to wheat, sown at one ploughing, on a clean clover-ley—for this is a valuable part of the rotation system I offered to your consideration. I will close this part of the subject with a quotation from *Dubamel*—"It is often more advantageous to increase the fertility of land by *ploughing*, than by *dung*. Because in general only a certain quantity of dung can be had; the produce of 20 acres being scarcely sufficient to produce enough for four or five; whereas the particles of the earth may be divided and subdivided almost to infinity. The help derived from dung is therefore limited, while no bounds can be set to the benefits derived from ploughing." This observation of one who was an Enthusiast for the drill husbandry, may be somewhat tinged with attachment to *system*—truth is generally between the extremes, to which the advocates for favourite systems extend their speculations—*manures* must never be neglected. But, with them, the practice here recommended should be seriously attended to. It will render their efficacy more beneficial, and of course require the smaller quantity. Without them it is the best substitute, those who cannot or will not obtain them, can apply.

With all this, the farmer must not be in too great haste to obtain his ultimate profit. Time is required in the preparation. Fallow crops, which either cover or force tillage, will repay the expense in the necessary stages of improvement. We must not crowd into one season the business which will be ineffectual, unless three or four years are devoted to it. When the end is accomplished, its effects are not transitory, but permanently profitable; and the persevering cultivator will long continue happy in the well-earned and rich reward of all his patience and all his toils.

Thus have I endeavoured to comply with the wishes of the Society, by proposing what to me appears the *best method of improving worn-out lands.* If the means I have offered are well

known to the experienced agriculturists of Europe, or of our own country, they are the more to be relied on. Our profession derives substantial advantages from well-directed *practice* and *experiments* perseveringly executed. Theories, however new, ingenious and amusing, are of little use, unless proved beneficial by these indisputable tests.

By Order of the Society,
RICHARD TUNIS, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

THIS DAY

The following Address from the Senate, in answer to the President's Speech, was delivered to the President at his house:

To the President of the United States of America.
WE receive, Sir, with particular satisfaction, the communications contained in your speech, which confirm to us the progressive state of the public credit, and afford, at the same time, a new proof of the solidity of the foundation on which it rests; and we cheerfully join in the acknowledgment which is due to the probity and patriotism of the mercantile and marine part of our fellow-citizens, whose enlightened attachment to the principles of good government, is not less conspicuous in this, than it has been in other important respects.

In confidence that every constitutional preliminary has been observed, we assure you of our disposition to concur in giving the requisite sanction to the admission of Kentucky as a distinct member of the Union, in doing which, we shall anticipate the happy effects to be expected from the sentiments of attachment towards the Union, and its present government, which have been expressed by the patriotic inhabitants of that district.

While we regret, that the continuance, and increase of the hostilities and depredations which have distressed our north-western frontiers, should have rendered offensive measures necessary, we feel an entire confidence in the sufficiency of the motives which have produced them, and in the wisdom of the dispositions which have been concerted, in pursuance of the powers vested in you; and whatever may have been the event, we shall cheerfully concur in the provisions which the expedition that has been undertaken may require on the part of the Legislature, and in any other which the future peace and safety of our frontier settlements may call for.

The critical posture of the European powers will engage a due portion of our attention, and we shall be ready to adopt any measures which a prudent circumspection may suggest, for the preservation of the blessings of peace: The navigation, and the fisheries of the United States, are objects too interesting not to inspire a disposition to promote them, by all the means which shall appear to us consistent with their natural progress and permanent prosperity.

Impressed with the importance of a free intercourse with the Mediterranean, we shall not think any deliberations misemployed, which may conduce to the adoption of proper measures for removing the impediments that obstruct it.

The improvement of the judiciary system, and the other important objects to which you have pointed our attention, will not fail to engage the consideration they respectively merit.

In the course of our deliberations, upon every object, we shall rely upon the co-operation which an undiminished zeal, and incessant anxiety for the public welfare on your part, so thoroughly ensure; and, as it is our anxious desire, so it shall be our constant endeavour, to render the established government more and more instrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

At two o'clock this afternoon, the following Address of the House of Representatives was delivered to the President of the United States, at his house:

SIR,

THE Representatives of the people of the United States have taken into consideration your address to the two Houses at the opening of the present session of Congress.

We share in the satisfaction inspired by the prospects which continue to be so auspicious to our public affairs. The blessings resulting from the smiles of Heaven on our agriculture, the rise of public credit, with the further advantages promised by it, and the fertility of resources which are found so little burthenome to the community, fully authorize our mutual congratulations on the present occasion. Nor can we learn without an additional gratification, that the energy of the laws for providing adequate revenues has been so honourably seconded by those classes of citizens whose patriotism and probity were more immediately concerned.

The success of the loan opened in Holland, under the disadvantages of the present moment, is the more important, as it not only denotes the confidence already placed in the United States; but as the effect of a judicious application of that aid will still further illustrate the solidity of the foundation on which the public credit rests.

The preparatory steps taken by the State of Virginia, in concert with the district of Kentucky, towards the erection of the latter into a distinct member of the Union, exhibit a liberality mutually honourable to the parties. We shall bellow on this important subject the favourable consideration which it merits: And with the national policy which ought to govern our decision, shall not fail to mingle the affectionate sentiments which are awakened by those expressed in behalf of our fellow-citizens of Kentucky.

Whilst we regret the necessity which has produced offensive hostilities against some of the Indian tribes north-west of the Ohio, we sympathize too much with our western brethren, not

to behold with approbation the watchfulness and vigour which have been exerted by the Executive authority, for their protection; and which, we trust, will make the aggressors sensible that it is their interest to merit, by a peaceable behaviour, the friendship and humanity which the United States are always ready to extend to them.

The encouragement of our own navigation has, at all times appeared to us highly important. The point of view under which you have recommended it to us, is strongly enforced by the actual state of things in Europe. It will be incumbent on us to consider in what mode our commerce and agriculture can be best relieved from an injurious dependence on the navigation of other nations, which the frequency of their wars renders a too precarious source for conveying the productions of our own country to market.

The present state of our trade in the Mediterranean seems not less to demand, and will accordingly receive, the attention which you have recommended.

Having already concurred in establishing a judiciary system, which opens the door of justice to all without distinction of persons, it will be our disposition to incorporate every improvement which experience may suggest: And we shall consider in particular, how far the uniformity which in other cases is found convenient in the administration of the general government through all the States, may be introduced into the forms and rules of executing sentences issuing from the federal court.

The proper regulation of the jurisdiction and functions which may be exercised by consuls of the United States in foreign countries, with the provisions stipulated to those of his Most Christian Majesty established here, are subjects of too much consequence to the public interest and honour not to partake of our deliberations.

We shall renew our attention to the establishment of the militia, and the other subjects unfinished at the last session, and shall proceed in them with all the despatch which the magnitude of all, and the difficulty of some of them, will allow.

Nothing has given us more satisfaction than to find, that the resources heretofore established have proved adequate to the purposes to which they were allotted. In extending the provision to the residuary objects, it will be equally our care to secure sufficiency and punctuality in the payments due from the Treasury of the United States. We shall also never lose sight of the policy of diminishing the public debt, as fast as the increase of the public resources will permit; and are particularly sensible of the many considerations which press a resort to the auxiliary resource furnished by the public loans.

In pursuing every branch of the weighty business of the present session, it will be our constant study to direct our deliberations to the public welfare. Whatever our success may be, we can at least answer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavours. In your co-operation we are sure of a resource, which fortifies our hopes, that the fruits of the established government will justify the confidence which has been placed in it, and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow-citizens.

The President's Reply to the Address of the Senate.

Gentlemen,

These assurances of favourable attention to the subjects I have recommended, and of entire confidence in my views, make the impression on me which I ought to feel. I thank you for them both, and shall continue to rely much for the success of all our measures for the public good, on the aid they will receive from the wisdom and integrity of your councils.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The President's Reply to the Address of the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen,

The sentiments expressed in your address, are entitled to my particular acknowledgement.—Having no object but the good of our country, this testimony of approbation and Confidence from its immediate Representatives, must be among my best rewards, as the support of your enlightened patriotism has been among my greatest encouragements.

Being persuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the same auspicious principle, I look forward to the happiest consequences from your deliberations, during the present Session.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING AND AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Last night Lieut. Denny arrived from Fort Washington, the head quarters of the troops on the Ohio, and brought the following important letters, by which it will appear that the main objects of the late expedition have been accomplished, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. The loss of Major Wylls, Major Fountain, and the other brave officers and men who gallantly fell in the service of their country, is sincerely regretted.

Gouverneur St. Clair's letter to the Secretary at War, Fort-Washington, Nov. 6, 1790.

SIR,

"On the 29th of last month, I had the honour to inform you generally of the success that had attended General Harmar—I could not then give you the particulars, as the General's letters had not reached me, (the officer, however who had them in charge got in a few days afterwards) it is not now necessary because he writes himself. One thing however is certain that the savages have got a most terrible stroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof than that they have not attempted to harass the army on its return.—They arrived at this place on the 2^d of

ent in good health and spirits.—There is not
any account from Major Hamtramck—I
think he also has been successful, but this I think
certain, that no great misfortune can have hap-
pened to him, for in that case we should certain-
ly have heard of it.

Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes Gen-
eral Harmar's despatches, I beg leave to men-
tion to you in a particular manner, and if you
will be pleased to do so to the President in his
favour, you may be assured he will not disap-
point any expectations that may be formed.—He
is every quality that I could wish a young
man to possess, who meant to make the army
his profession. There are however some traits
in his character as a man, that are not generally
known, that would endear him.—Out of the lit-
tleness he receives he has maintained two
aged parents for a long time."

Head-Quarters, Fort-Washington, Nov. 4 1790.
SIR,

HAVE the honour to inform you that on
the 30th September, I marched with 300 fed-
troops, and 1133 militia—Total 1433—after
countering a few difficulties, we gained the
Miami village. It was abandoned before we en-
tered it, which I was very sorry for. The vil-
lous traders would have been a principal ob-
ject of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my
despatches which are enclosed.—The substance
of the work is this, our loss was heavy, but the
Head-Quarters of Iniquity were broken up. At
moderate computation, not less than 100 or
120 warriors were slain, and 300 log-houses and
wigwams burned. Our loss about 180. The
remainder of the Indians will be ill off for suf-
tenance. 20,000 barrels of corn in the ears were
destroyed by the army, with vegetables in abun-
dant. The loss of Major Wylls, and Lieu-
tenant Frothingham, of the federal troops, and
a number of valuable militia officers, I sincerely
lament.

The Bearer, Lieutenant Denny, is my Adj-
utant. It will afford me great satisfaction to know
that some mark of honour will be shewn to him.
His long and faithful services merit it. There is
a great deal of business in this Western World.
There is no impropriety in giving me an Aid-
de-Camp, I wish him to be the person.

In my next despatches, I shall enter into the
minutiae of business, and give you a particular
description of each day's march, with all the oc-
currences and observations, &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with perfect ef-
ficiency, your most humble and obedient servant
(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col. Com.
1st U.S. Regiment.

N. B. My Adjutant is really and truly an officer.
To the Hon. Major General Knox, Secretary at
War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort-Washington, Nov. 4 1790.

THE Kentucky and Pennsylvania militia are
to be mustered this afternoon at 2 o'clock, by
Capt. Zeigler. The order and regularity which
the militia observed on their return to the Ohio
River, was highly commendable. Upon the
whole, the General is exceedingly pleased with
their conduct during the expedition. Notwith-
standing our loss was great, yet when they re-
turned to the army, in five weeks, not only ef-
fected the capital object of destroying the Miami
village and the Maumee towns, as they are gen-
erally called, with the vast quantity of corn and
vegetables therein, but also killed upwards of
100 of their warriors, it must afford every man
the greatest satisfaction. The militia from Ken-
tucky are to receive pay until the tenth instant.
Provisions are to be drawn for them until that
time, and to-morrow morning they are to march
to their respective homes.

The general returns his thanks to every officer
and private for their good conduct, and hereby
discharges them with honour and reputation.—
The wounded men are to be left under the care
of Doctor Allison and his mates, who will take
all possible care of them.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Genl.

Return of the killed and wounded upon the
expedition against the Miami Towns, under the
command of Brigadier General Harmar.

Head-Quarters, Fort-Washington, Nov. 4th, 1790.

KILLED, OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

1 Major, 1 lieutenant, 73 rank and file, total 75.

WOUNDED.

3 Rank and file.

KILLED OF THE MILITIA.

1 Major, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 98

rank and file, total 108.

WOUNDED.

2 Lieutenants, 1 ensign, 25 rank and file, total 28.

Total, killed, 183.—Wounded, 31.

KILLED OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

Major Wylls, and lieutenant Frothingham.

KILLED OF THE MILITIA.

Major Fountain—Captains, Tharp, Scott, and

M'Mutrey.—Lieutenants, Clark, and Rogers.—

Ensigns, Sweet, Bridges, Higgins, Thirkeld,

WOUNDED.—Lieutenants, Sanders, and

Worley. Ensign Arnold.

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR,

Brig. Genl.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 23.

"Died, the 21st of November last, Colonel
ROBERT STITH, of King George County, Vir-
ginia, to the inexpressible sorrow of his num-
erous connections, who admired his virtuous con-
duct, revered his character, and to whom his
memory will be ever dear; in every walk of life
he was exemplary, in his domestic deportment,
as an affectionate husband, a tender father, and
indulgent master; in his intercourse with man,
scrupulous justice was the invariable rule of his
conduct, he was sincere, generous, hospitable
and humane; his hospitality was unbounded,

and none were so low as not to be objects of his
humanity. As a public character, he merited,
and attained, universal approbation; in the late
contest for liberty, his breast was fired with the
noble spirit of patriot indignation, and although
he was withheld by unavoidable circumstances
from gratifying his fondest wish, and obeying
the suggestions of his military genius in taking
a more active part; his patriotic zeal displayed
itself in disciplining the militia of his county
with singular skill, in repelling domestic inva-
sions, with unremitting diligence, conduct, and
intrepidity. During the course of the war his
house was open for the reception and entertain-
ment of all who professed themselves affection-
ate to the cause of America."

Yesterday the Students of the Alexandria Aca-
demy were examined before some of the Trustees,
and other literary gentlemen. That all the
Trustees residing in Town were not present, is
much to be lamented. Under their fostering
care the Academy ought to rise. If they be in-
different, what hopes can be entertained?—
The specimens which the Students gave of their
improvements were satisfactory. From their
progress in the Languages, in Reading, in Writ-
ing, in Geography, and Mathematics, much ho-
nour accrues both to the Teachers and the Stu-
dents. The names of those entitled to particular
attention will be given in next week's Paper.

At half past one o'clock this day the young
Gentlemen will begin to deliver their Oration
at the Play-House.

A Looker-on is unavoidably postponed until
our next.

The Alexandria Society for the Promo-
tion of useful Knowledge will meet to-morrow
Evening, at the Council-Chamber.

Messrs. HANSON & BOND,

I Am sorry to be obliged to trouble you and
the Public with an appendix to the dispute
between Mr. Stephen Thomson Mason and Mr.
Richard Bland Lee. But, as Mr. Mason has
not only called in question my veracity, but re-
presented me as a Fomentor of the difference,
or making myself a Principal in it, I hope I
shall stand excused for justifying my character
in this manner against such an ungentlemanly
and malicious attack.

The Certificate of mine which so much dis-
obliged Mr. Mason, though he has called it a
"lumping one," has been fully explained; and
although Mr. Douglas has been brought forward
in support of his assertion, I yet find no diffi-
culty in accounting for it, knowing well the art
of Mr. Mason, and the warmth of the other's
attachment to him.—I can very readily prove
that, so far from being a Fomentor of the differ-
ence, it was with pain I engaged in the busi-
ness at all, having always been on a friendly
footing with Mr. Mason, and foreseeing that my
appearing as the friend of his adversary would
endanger it: But Mr. Lee's friendship was not
of less estimation to me than his, and refusing to
attend him on the occasion would have been the
more disobliging, as such a favour is seldom re-
fused to a common acquaintance, if a man of char-
acter, and supposed to be aggrieved.

But the real cause of my offence against Mr.
Mason, was having (as he supposed) when con-
sulted by Mr. Lee, advised him not to accept of
his pretended apologies: And to the Public I
appeal whether I should not have acted differ-
ently, nay more, dishonourably, had I done
otherwise.

Conceiving my character to be injured by
Mr. Mason's misrepresentations of my conduct,
I called on him, on his arrival in Richmond,
about the middle of last month, for an explana-
tion; but, not receiving a satisfactory one, I de-
manded it in the field, in clear and express terms,
which he absolutely refused—grounding his re-
fusal on his being bound over to the peace in his
last (bloodless) meeting with Mr. Lee. The Pub-
lic will judge how far such an excuse ought to
operate.

Having now done myself justice, and stripped
the Als of the Lyon's skin, I bid you and the
Public an adieu on the subject.

RICHARD SCOTT BLACKBURN.

Rippon-Lodge, Dec. 15, 1790.

Messrs. HANSON & BOND,

Finding Queries to be much in fashion, your in-
serting the following, which are suggested by that
of "The Old Trustee," published in your last Paper,
will oblige

A real Subscriber to the Academy.

Dec. 23, 1790.

1st. ARE not the actual and unavoidable ills
of Poverty, of themselves, sufficiently grievous,
without our adding to the Catalogue one, per-
haps more cutting than the rest, viz. REPROACH?
2d. What diabolical rancour must possess the
Heart of "The Old Trustee," when, to gratify
the well-known malignity of his disposition, he
levels his envenomed shafts even at the agonizing
bosom of misfortune?

To "An old Trustee of the Alexandria Academy."

MOST potent, grave and venerable old Trust-
ee! That I have not heard of the elec-
tion of the President of the Trustees of the Alex-
andria Academy on the day appointed for that
purpose, is most true; true, I have taken the
liberty to ask why it has not taken place. The
very head and front of my offence, for which I
am called "prying and inquisitive, froward and
impertinent," has this extent; no more. I am
little acquainted with the language of scurrility;
therefore shall not stoop so low as to dip my pen
in that dirty puddle.—Yet by your patience give
me leave to tell you, Mr. Old Trustee, you have
mistaken your man. The Querist is "really a
Subscriber, has paid up his subscription, and

"is entitled to a participation in the transactions
of that very respectable body of men" as well
as yourself, and actually attends the meetings as
often as convenient. And although he is little
acquainted with the transactions of the Trustees,
yet this much he knows, that there is an Act, by
which the Teachers are ordered to be appointed
on the 1st Monday in December: Also that there
is an Act expressly ordering that the President of
the Trustees shall be appointed on the same day;
neither of which Acts are, in the smallest degree,
invalidated by the Act of Assembly, or any other
Act except the ACTS of individuals. Upon
this ground, therefore, the Subscriber took the
liberty of asking why the one election took place
and not the other.—This is all the impertinence
he has been guilty of: Therefore he thinks he
was entitled to a more civil answer.

The Subscriber is independent, although far
from being affluent, in his circumstances. He
manages his own affairs himself; which, you
know, is not the case with every poor fellow.
This question, however, although he has an-
swered it, he conceives has no more reference
to the matter in hand, than if you had asked him
if he would fly, if an enemy appeared? Questions
for foreign shall never be asked by

THE SUBSCRIBER.

N. B. He is not afraid of having his pedi-
gree enquired into, even by the Old Trustee,
and has an arm able, and ready, to repel any
personal insult; therefore will have no objec-
tion to sign his name hereafter.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

Messrs. Printers,

YOUR last week's Correspondent, under the
signature of "An old Trustee of the Aca-
demy," is desired to be a little more explicit in
his sarcastic allusions. His query has either en-
tirely lost its effect, or has been more compre-
hensive than he intended it. It appears that the
Paragraphist in your former Paper was really a
Subscriber, and not a "pretended" one, and that
the old Trustee has therefore levelled his shafts at
an innocent person. Although I have learned
that many suppose me to be the object, yet,
to avoid a similar error on my own part, I will
suppress the dictates of my feelings, till I have
thus given an opportunity of receiving further
information.

Alexandria, Dec. 20, 1790.

THEATRE.

Mr. M'GRATH'S COMPANY of
COMEDIANS.

THIS EVENING, December 23, (weather per-
mitting)

WILL BE PRESENTED

Fargubar's celebrated Comedy of

The INCONSTANT;

OR,

The WAY TO WIN HIM.

At the End of the Play Mrs. M'GRATH will
deliver

THE NEW ADDRESS TO THE PLAY-
HOUSE; OR, BELLES HAVE AT YE ALL.

Between the Play and Farce will be performed
an Interlude, called

THE REGISTER OFFICE; OR, PADDY'S
PREFERENCE.

To which will be added a FARCE, called
CROSS PURPOSES.

The Doors to be opened at 6, and the
Curtain to rise at Half past 6 o'clock precisely.
—Tickets to be had at Mr. Ward's and at Mr.
Page's Taverns.—Box 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.

No Money to be received at the Door.

N. B. To render the Theatre agreeable and
comfortable, a large Stove, well-heated, is placed
in it, between the Pit and Boxes.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNES-
DAY next, will be exposed for Sale,
at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

TO BE SOLD, for Cash, on Friday the 24th
inst. at 12 o'clock,

A likely Virginia-born NEGRO
WOMAN, about 30 years of age.—
She has been accustomed to live as a cook in a
family.

TAYLOR & WILSON.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO.

Have just received the remainder of their

Fall Goods,

Which will be disposed of upon reasonable
terms, for CASH, PRODUCE, or a SHORT
CREDIT.

They have also,

SPANISH HIDES,

Of the first Quality, for Sale.

Alexandria, Oct. 27, 1790.

A Variety of BLANKS to be had
at this Office.

Excellent shining INK, at 1s.
per pint, for sale at the Printing-Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Alexandria
Tobacco Warehouse are now open for the recep-
tion of Tobacco, under the direction of an en-
tire new set of Inspectors and Pickers, who will
reside in the Town. Those who may be inclin-
ed to bring their Tobacco to them may depend
on the utmost attention and despatch.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1790.

BROWN SUGAR

AND

COFFEE,

In Barrels, for Sale by

JOHN HICKMAN & CO.

Also, GUNPOWDER in Quarter-Casks, re-
markably low.—We have on hand a handsome
Assortment of GOODS, which we intend sell-
ing from this Day at reduced Prices.

We buy Wheat, Corn, Flax-Seed, Beef-Wax,
Butter, Tallow, and Hemp.

A WET NURSE wanted immediately,
with a fresh Breast of Milk; to whom (if appli-
cation is soon made to the Subscribers) generous
wages will be given, particularly to one without
a Child.

J. H. & C.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

James Kennedy

HAS JUST RECEIVED, in Addition to his
former,

A Fresh Supply of PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS,
SPICES, DRUGS, and PATENT ME-
DICINES; of which the following are a Part:
White Lead, Spanish Brown and yellow Ochre
in Oil; white and red Lead; Spanish Brown;
Verdigrise; Prussian Blue and Vermilion;
dry Alum; Copperas; ground Madder; Log-
Wood; Fig-Blue and Brazillietto; Cinnamon;
Nutmegs; Pepper; Alspice; Cloves; Mace;
best Durham Mustard by the Pound or Bottle;
white Wine Vinegar; best sweet Oil; Saltpetre;
Roll-Brimstone; and a few Quarter-Chests
of HYSOON TEA of the first Quality, which
he will sell on reasonable Terms, Wholesale or
Retail, for Cash or Produce.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

3w.

MR. MUIR, in this public manner, gratefully
acknowledges his obligations to the
Encouragers of the Female Academy. The in-
clement season, and the badness of the streets,
induce him to decline teaching during the
months of January, February and March. He
engages himself to his friends to open the Aca-
demy the first day of April; and to prosecute
the same plan of education which has been com-
menced, with care and perseverance.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

WAS committed to my Goal, as a Run-
away, a Negro Man named FRANK,
about 21 or 22 years of age, and says he belongs
to Charles Carroll, Esq; of Carrollton, Mary-
land. The owner is desired to come, prove his
property, pay charges, and take him away: If
not, he will be sold in two months from this
date for his fees and other charges.

JOHN CAMPBELL, K. D. D. Gaol.

Dumfries, Dec. 1790.

3w.

Maryland, State of George's County.

A NY person who wants a quantity of good
OAK and HICKORY WOOD, may
be supplied with from five hundred to a thou-
sand cords, upon the most reasonable terms, by
applying to the subscriber, at Hart Park, or to
Mr. Overton Carr. None over two miles from,
and the greatest part within a mile and a quarter
of, Lowe's Ferry.

W. D. ADDISON.

Dec. 20, 1790.

(f. t.)

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham,
General Assortment of HARDWARE,
IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY,
CUTLERY, NAILS in Casks, SAD-IRONS
in Casks, CUTLERY in small Cases, BLIS-
TERED and GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c.
which they will sell on reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, 12, 1790.

Fall Goods.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per the Virginia, Captain Brown,
Large and general Assortment of MER-
CHANDISE, suited to the ap-
proaching Season, which, being laid in at the
several Manufactories in England, they will sell
upon reasonable Terms, by the Piece or Package
only.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

ONE GUINEA REWARD

For the recovery of a pair of SADDLE-
BAGS, which were left in the Alexandria Stage
at Colchester, on the 26th of November last.
They have been much used, with a small square,
steel lock. They contain two shirts, two pair of
stockings, &c. &c.—and also some valuable Pa-
pers, consisting of two Patents for Land granted
W. P.—one for 1000, and the other for 500
acres—Also a Surveyor's Memorandum and En-
try-Book, with some other Papers. Any per-
son delivering or contriving the same to the sub-
scriber, or at either of the Stage-Offices in Alex-
andria, George-Town, or Baltimore, or to Mr.
William Lindsay, in Colchester, shall receive the
above reward; or for the papers alone shall be
generously rewarded, and no questions asked.

W. PAYNE.

Dec. 14, 1790.

3w

LANDS FOR SALE ON ALONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Tankerville, and the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, Esq; we will sell the following PARCELS OF LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliffl; one containing 65 acres; another 245; the other 263; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 112 acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-fee; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-fee upon it. Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graze; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. The remains of the ore in any part of the tract, are 2000 tons of the whole tract; we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catocan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973½ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-leas upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE, } Agents.
CHARLES LITTLE, }

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

GEORGE STOVIN

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By the Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham, and the Sally, Capt. Crowhill, from Liverpool,
A Considerable ADDITION to his
Fall Assortment, which he is now opening at his Store, in Water-Street.
Alexandria, October 27, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

(On very reasonable Terms.)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, situated on the Great-Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fish, and on the premises are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it fresh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco.—There are on the premises a tolerable good dwelling-house, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit.—It is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its situation for an excellent range, equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive.—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Frederickburgh, to Pittsburg, to the Western Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Winchester, (which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tavern, or a tavern.

Also, 965 acres in Harrison county, on the east side of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which soon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the same county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Wilson's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the same waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Culbertson's bottom, in the same county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap for Cash, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.—For further particulars enquire of Bernard O'Neill, Esq; George-Town; Mr. George Leigh, at Leonard-Town; Patrick Shelly, in Frederick-Town, Pennsylvania; or the subscriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone House on the main street of Winchester, with an arched cellar under the whole; also, a new kitchen, two stables, a draw-well, and a smoke-house on the premises.—and a wooden house, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, and the Hon. Henry Lee, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON-ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catocan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such rich soils of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.—The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money.—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

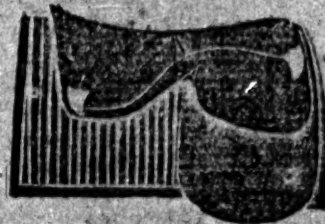
Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colchester, on the first Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colchester, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertised for sale in Sept. 1788: the sale of this part was delayed for want of a survey. The purchaser, or purchasers, of the above land to give bond, with approved security, to pay the purchase-money in one, two, three and four years, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

We agree to advertise and make sale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON, }
GEORGE GILPIN, } Commissioners.
LEVEN POWELL, }

N. B. If the day appointed for the sale should be wet, the sale will be held on the next fair day Sept. 30, 1790.



Bryan & Coulter, SADDLERS, CAP and HARNESS MAKERS,

From BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Alexandria and the Public in general, that they still continue to carry on their Business, in it's various Branches, at the Sign of the Saddle in Fairfax-Street near King-Street; and as they have, at a considerable Expense, procured some of the best Materials and Workmen, in the different Lines of their Profession, they hope to be enabled to furnish those who may please to favour them with their Custom, with Work of the best Quality, and on reasonable Terms.—They return their grateful Thanks to those who have hitherto been pleased to favour them with their Custom, and hope for a Continuance of the same.—They have now ready for Sale, and intend to keep by them, an Assortment of the following Articles, viz.

Women's Saddles with Buckskin Seats,	Pistol-Holders,
Ditto with Velvet do.	Riding and Carriage Whips,
Men's Saddles of the first Quality,	Plated and polished Steel Spurs,
Men's do. of second do.	Waiters' and Jockey Caps,
Men's do. common,	Fire-Buckets,
Boys' Saddles,	Phaeton Harness,
Elegant Portsmouth plated Bridles,	Chaise do.
Do. Pembroke polished,	Wagon and Cart do.
Common Bridles of various Kinds,	Dray do.
Broadcloth Saddle-Cloths,	Wagon-Whips,
Jockey and Turkey striped do.	Horse Collars,
Swanikin do.	Stable-Halters,
Saddle Furniture of all Kinds,	Currycombs, Brushes & Mane-Combs,
Portmanteaus and Saddle-Bags,	Plated Buckles & Tips,
	Plated Saddle-Nails,
	&c. &c.

N. B. Those who purchase by the Quantity will have sufficient allowance made them.

Orders from the Country or elsewhere will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, at their Shop.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, 1790.

Patowmack Lands.

FOR SALE.

Resurvey on Dogwood plains,	263½
Do. on Walnut Level,	255
Do. on Horselick,	302½
Do. on Sugar Bottom,	360½

1181 acres.

*The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

FOR SALE,

THAT TRACT of LAND where I now live, on Holmes's Run, containing sixty acres; thirty of which are good meadow-ground, about twenty have been cut for several years, and are in good order. It is well inclosed and divided with post and rail fences. The beauties of this place, its healthy situation, and convenient distance from Alexandria, being within four miles, render it a desirable retreat from that place in the summer season. There are a genteel frame house, an excellent garden well inclosed, and a well of water, equal to any in the County, at the door.

A Tract of 265 Acres, adjoining the above; about 35 acres are good meadow-ground, and some made. There are a good frame house and other buildings on this tract.

My HOUSES and LOT, in Fairfax-Street, next above Mr. Wife's Tavern, having 122 feet front on that street, and extending across Water and Union Streets to the channel of the River. Lands of the first quality, in Frederick or Berkeley County, in an agreeable situation, or good bonds and a few Negroes, will be received in payment.

Woodville, Nov. 23, 1790.

A MERCHANT-MILL TO BE RENTED,

Situated on the upper extremity of Fairfax County, within 17½ miles of Alexandria, and in good order. For further information apply to the Subscriber.

Alexandria, Nov. 23, 1790.

ELISHA C. DICK.

FOR SALE,

The PLANTATION whereon the subscriber now lives, lying in Fauquier County and State of Virginia, 16 miles above the Court House, containing 205 acres of land, in fee simple. There are on said plantation a good dwelling-house, with two stone chimneys and a cellar, a kitchen 16 by 18 feet with a stone chimney, a good store-house and counting room, with a large shed to hold grain; also a smoke-house and dairy, and an excellent corn-house that will contain 200 barrels; these buildings mostly new. There is on said land plenty of fruit-trees, consisting of apple, cherry, pear, damson and peach trees. This situation is equal to any of its size in the State, for health and pleasantness, having several beautiful springs running through the fields. This is an exceeding good stand for a store, being situated on a very public road.—The land level and well adapted to farming, and is now all in good order. There are ninety bullocks of small grain sowed and put in, in the best manner, all of which will be sold together.—Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises, where the terms will be made known by

ROBERT ALLISON.

Harmony-Hill, Nov. 24, 1790. 39.

TO BE SOLD, in fee simple,

THAT LOT of GROUND formerly held by John Dowdall, situate on Princess and St. Alaph streets, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Princess-street 63 feet, and on St. Alaph 176 feet 7½ inches, with an east and south front. There is on the fourth east corner of the lot, a large frame House, painted red, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole divided into 4 apartments; two of these apartments have chimneys, and are intended for kitchens. The house is so calculated as to answer either for one or two tenements. There are, besides on this lot, 5 small dwelling houses, most of which are now rented out at £. 6 per annum each.

Cash, Country Produce, or Public Securities, will be taken in payment; or a reasonable credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.—For further particulars apply to

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1790.

They have also LOTS in different parts of the town, which they would rent on very low terms.

At a Meeting of the Managers of the ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, on the 20th and 23d of November, 1790.

There not being a sale of Tickets adequate to pay the prizes, in order that further encouragement may be given to adventurers, it is resolved that the Scheme be enriched by adding One Thousand Dollars to the sum of Forty Dollars, to which the last Blank drawn is entitled according to the original scheme.

That the Managers make up their several accounts of sales of Tickets with the Treasurer, and pay to him the amount of the sold tickets, and return to him the unsold Tickets on or before the second Monday in January next.

That if there shall be then sold the number of two thousand three hundred tickets, the Managers will take on their joint and equal risk for many tickets as shall be necessary to raise the sum requisite for paying all the prizes, and the Lottery shall commence drawing on the third Monday in the said month.

Philip Marshall, Esq; of Washington, John Dundas, William Herbert, Thomas Porter, and Robert Townsend Hoar, are appointed to prepare immediately the prizes and blanks, and check-books, and other matters which they shall think requisite for the drawing.

Charles Simms,	George Gilpin,
John Fitzgerald,	John Dundas,
Philip Marshall,	Jesse Taylor,
Wm. Hunter, jun.	B. Washington,
William Herbert,	Richard Conway,
R. T. Hooe,	Charles Lee,
Thomas Porter,	William Brown,
Josiah Watson,	

Alexandria, Nov. 25, 1790.

By virtue of a decree of the Worshipful Court of Loudoun County, will be sold, on the premises, at public sale, upon the 13th day of January next,

THE GRIST-MILL, together with forty ACRES of LAND adjoining thereto, the property of Henry Cooks, deceased, lying on Goose-Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and known by the name of Littlejohn's Mill, situated 6 miles from Leesburg, and 36 from Alexandria.—Twelve months credit will be given for one third of the purchase-money, 18 months for one other third, and two years for the residue. Bond with approved security will be required.

JAMES COLEMAN, s. l. c.

Nov. 24, 1790.

At the same time will be offered for Sale, THREE hundred and eight ACRES of LAND adjoining the above mill, in order to accommodate any person who may wish to purchase the mill, and for whom 40 acres of land would be too little. As the above mill is out of repair, it is presumed a great bargain may be had. The situation has heretofore been found an eligible one for a store, and the mill had a great share of work, being in a good wheat country. A further description of the mill or land is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises.

JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

Leesburg, Nov. 24, 1790. t. f.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanfor and Bond.